ingredient except iron sulfate; and, Section 502 (e), the labels of the articles failed to bear the common or usual names of their active ingredients.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a). The statement on the label of the *Kia-Spa Mineral Bath*, "Recommended as aid in the elimination of Toxic Body Wastes through activation of the pores," was false and misleading since the article, when placed in the bath water, would not be effective to eliminate toxic body wastes. The statements on the label of the *Kia-Fem Modern Feminine Hygiene*, "Healing * * * Recommended as an aid in the elimination of Leucorrhea and other offensive discharges," were false and misleading since the article would not be healing, and it would not aid in the elimination of leucorrhea and other offensive discharges. The statements on the label of the *Kia-Oro Mouth Wash*, "Recommended as an aid in correcting unhealthy conditions of the mouth and gums. * * * For severe conditions use more frequently," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective as an aid in correcting unhealthy conditions of the mouth and gums.

DISPOSITION: January 18, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1739. Misbranding of B-I-F Combination. U. S. v. 40 Cartons of B-I-F Combination. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 18349. Sample No. 2374–H.)

LIBEL FILED: November 9, 1945, Eastern District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 19, 1945, by W. C. Hughes and Co., Inc., from Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCT: 40 cartons of *B–I–F Combination*, each carton containing 1 bottle of *B–I–F Emulsion* and 1 bottle of *B–I–F Injection*, at Norfolk, Va.

Examination disclosed that the *Emulsion* consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oil of cassia, sugar, glycerin, water, a gum, and a potassium compound; and that the *Injection* consisted essentially of zinc acetate, glycerin, a small proportion of carbolic acid, and water, colored with caramel.

LABEL, IN PART: (Leaflet enclosed in carton) "B–I–F Combination An Emulsion (For Internal Use) An Injection (With Syringe) Directions Shake the bottle containing the Injection which is red, fill the syringe full, and inject the contents slowly into the urinal passage, holding the syringe in the right hand. Allow the medicine to remain 20 to 30 seconds. The Emulsion, which is white, should be taken internally three times a day, before meals, in teaspoonful doses, in the morning on arising, at noon and at bedtime. The injection should be used about the same time, and always after passing water."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article was false and misleading since it represented and created the impression that the article, when taken as directed, would be effective in the treatment of gonorrhea. The article would not be effective for that purpose.

DISPOSITION: January 30, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1740. Misbranding of Gyro-Lator. U. S. v. a number of devices known as Gyro-Lator, and a number of circulars. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 18157. Sample No. 31369–H.)

LIBEL FILED: October 19, 1945, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of June 11 and August 10, 1945, from Chicago, Ill., by the Gyro-Lator Division of the Aciform Corporation.

PRODUCT: A number of devices consisting of 1 *Unit A*, 22 *Unit B*, and 3 *Unit C Gyro-Lators* at Los Angeles, Calif., together with 700 circulars entitled "Directions For the Use of Gyro-Lator Units," 500 circulars entitled "Gyroducing Method," 200 circulars entitled "The Gyro-Lator," and 500 circulars entitled "A 'Weigh' With All Flesh."

The letters A, B, and C were used to distinguish different sizes of the device. Each device contained an electric motor connected to it in such a manner that it would produce a vibration or oscillation.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the device would be effective to bring about a reduction in weight; and that it would be effective in the treatment of vasoconstriction, stasis, nerve and